**Cayuga County Cobblestones**

---

**Brief History of Cobblestone Architecture**
**By Richard F. Palmer**

Ancient history tells us that the use of cobblestones dates back to the third century when the Romans used them to construct coastal fortifications. Waterborne flint cobblestones were found in abundance in the English countryside. Natural lime mortars were perfected, but the stones were not laid in defined courses as was done in later periods.

During the 11th century the Normans and Saxons built walls of flint cobbles or "flint heads") in rough courses. During the Middle Ages came cobblestone streets, houses and outbuildings. Hundreds of years late American craftsmen, using the European precedent, refined and improved cobblestone building techniques that incorporated coursed, uncoursed, dual courses and heringbone patterns. Cobblestone houses and other structures have long been a source of curiosity in central and western New York. for decades. There are more than 700 throughout New York State, ranging from Madison to Orleans counties. Cobblestone architecture is unique among the varied architectural styles to be found in this region. Records preserved by the Cobblestone Society of Childs, New York indicate that 90 percent of all cobblestone buildings are found within a 100-mile radius of Rochester. The late Carl Schmidt of Scottsville was the foremost authority on cobblestone construction, authoring many books and articles dating back to the 1930s.

In his definitive book, "Cobblestone Masonry," noted that because of innovative methods used by masons in this region, there developed a cobblestone masonry which distinguishes it from "all previous small-stone masonry."This includes European methods, as well as those used locally."

A frequent question asked by the initiated has been "Why are these old buildings conceded in this region, who built them, how and when?" Generally the golden years of the cobblestone era were from about about 1825, when the Erie Canal was opened, to the 1860s. There are, however, examples from a later period scattered here and there. It is not known where or when the first cobblestone houses were built.

Why cobblestones? First, because they were plentiful. They had been rolled, rounded and left by the glacier that had passed over the region, As settlers came and cleared land for homes and fields, the glacier-carried stones had to be reckoned with. Along with using them to build miles of dry-stone wall fences, some were incorporated into building foundations and the gradually came into use in above-ground construction. The rough field stones were used at first, but as the skill and artistry of the masons developed, water-washed stones were sought in gravel pits. Then the builders looked to shoreline of Lake Ontario where nearly 100 miles of washed stones of every form had collected for ions. It was fortuitous that many masons came into the region to work on the Erie Canal. They decided to settle here and make it their home. It is presumably with this thought they and the "fad" of cobblestone construction had its beginnings.

Each mason developed an individual style and technique, preparing his own mortar. The real secret of a good cobblestone wall depended on the high quality of mortar used. Whether fact or fancy, it has been said that often if a visitor came around, a mason would turn to other occupations so as to not have his special skills observed. The average mason was paid between $1 and $1.25 per day, plus board, for a 10-to-12-hour day. The work was tedious and exacting, more so as cobblestone structures became more elaborate.

The more that one studies the cobblestone era, the more interesting it becomes. Just driving around to difference sections to look at the variety of buildings and note their special architectural features can develop into an interesting pastime. There are more than 700 cobblestone structures in New York State, chiefly in 25 counties. Wayne County holds the record of more than 150 Monroe, Ontario and Orleans counties have about 100 each and the remaining counties from 20 to 50 each. The best reference sources include *Cobblestone Quest: Road Tours of New York's Historic Buildings* by Rich Freeman; and *Cobblestone Landmarks of New York State* by Gerda Peterich. Unfortunately these are out of print but are available through some rare book dealers as well as on the Internet. Also they are on the shelves at many libraries in upstate New York. The Cobblestone Society has a museum and resource center on Route 104 in Childs, N.Y. Their website, which offers a wealth of information, is https://www.cobblestonemuseum.org.

---

**Cobblestone Monument in Meridian Rescued From Destruction**

**By Richard Palmer**

Standing on the hillside cemetery in the village of Meridian is what may be the only cobblestone monument in the United States. The oldest inscription dates it to at least 1840. This was at a period when cobblestone architecture was at the height of popularity in this region. It is rapidly deteriorating, especially the foundation. It has been in the process of being repaired and stabilized.

The monument is engraved with the faded names of the family of Robert G. Kimball, an early pioneer, who resided on Bonta Bridge Road south of the village. He was a carpenter by trade. Here he lies, along with his wife, five sons and two daughters. He was predeceased by his wife and most of his children.

Kimball came here from Rhode Island in 1831 and was a carpenter. He died here on Dec. 2, 1889, when he was 89 years old. His wife, Margaret, died April 23, 1876, at the age of 78. They had three daughters and five sons. Only two sons, Charles M. and John P., survived into adulthood.

A close-up inspection of the upper part of the monument reveals the structure was carefully constructed of round and smoothly worn stones, probably carefully selected from the shoreline of Lake Ontario, some 12 miles to the north, and hauled to Meridian by wagon. The stones were mortared in patterns by a highly skilled stone mason.

The monument is in good condition, with the exception of the deteriorating foundation and a seriously developing crack on the upper portion, caused by frost and moisture. The lower part of the monument, which essentially supports the cobblestone portion, consists of four square marble slabs fastened by iron clips forged at a local blacksmith shop. The marble tablets are inscribed with the names of the deceased, including the dates they died and their ages.

The foundation, although initially built well, is badly crumbled. If repairs are not made, eventually the monument could topple, forever destroying a very unique landmark that some believe warrants national recognition. As far as can be determined, this may be the only cobblestone tombstone in the United States. A spokesperson for the Cobblestone Society Museum in Chili said she knew of no other such structure. There are many cobblestone structures throughout upstate New York, including five houses in the Cato area. But this is the only known cobblestone monument.

The upper part of Meridian Cemetery, where this monument is located, contains tombstones even older than this one. But in most cases, there are no descendants to care for them. Town governments are responsible for cosmetically maintaining essentially abandoned cemeteries. But maintenance doesn't usually go beyond occasionally mowing the grass. When old tombstones in old cemeteries are broken, they are frequently thrown into piles to escape the path of mowers, or even hauled away. But this cemetery seems to be well cared for.

One-of-a-kind cobblestone cemetery monument in Meridian Cemetery, north side of Route 370.

Note serious crack on upper part of monument still to be repaired.

Detail of cobblestone artistry at its best.

---

**Fire Destroys Cobblestone House in Cato**
Syracuse Journal
November 25, 1867

On Friday night, the 15th inst., the dwelling house of Chauncey Stockwell, in the town of Cato, about four miles north of Jordan, took fire, and while they were attempting to get out some things from the house, the roof fell in and enveloped the aged mother and sister in the flames. Rescue was impossible, and the heart-rendering scene of witnessing the devouring his aged parent and sister was endured by the son and his family. After the fire nothing remained of the old lady but her ashes, while her daughter was nearly half consumed. It was a cobblestone house - loss about $5,000 with an insurance of only about $900.

---

**Cobblestone Building in Victory was 'Select School' for Girls**

12027 Route 38, Victory. This structure was used as a school for girls in the 1830s. It stands at the south west corner of Route 38 and 370 in the hamlet of Victory, Cayuga County.

House is remarkably well preserved considering its age. There was a ballroom on the second floor.

No guess work over who built it and when.

**The Woodford Homestead**

Post-Standard, Syracuse
April 26, 1959

*We received the following letter from Mr. Gerald J. Parsons, head of the Genealogy and Local History Department of the Syracuse Public Library.*

Possibly your readers would be interested in an old cobblestone house, the Woodford Homestead, in Victory, New York. Situated on the southwest corner of the intersection of Routes 370 and 38 in Victory village, this house was originally built as a school building for the Victory Academy by Joseph Woodford (1797-1876) a prominent resident and prosperous blacksmith of Victory and a son of Solomon Woodford (1751-1808), an early settler of the town of Cato.

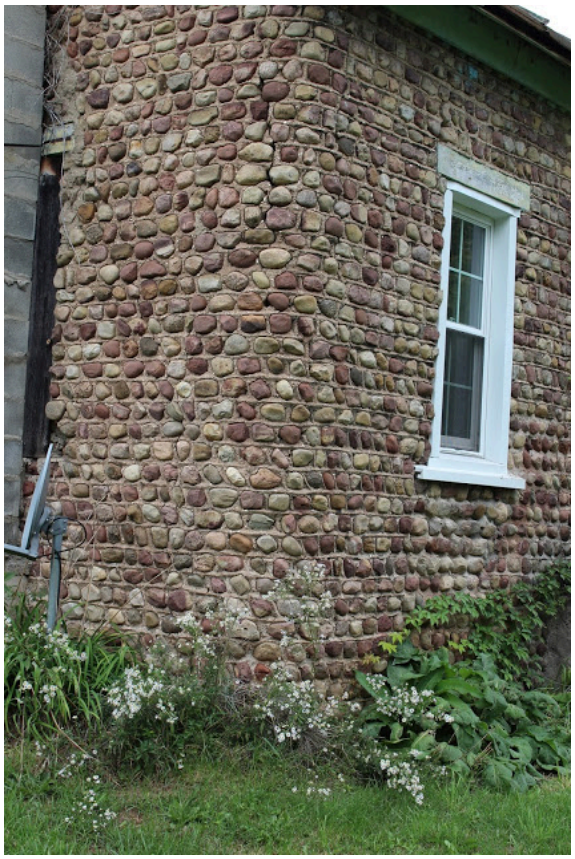
A marble plaque in the front gable of the house reads: "Built by J. Woodford, 1836," and the stones for the house are said to have been brought from Fair Haven in carts drawn by oxen. Mr. Woodford sold this property to the Trustees of Victory Academy on May 15, 1837.

For some reason, probably default of payment, Joseph Woodford brought suit against the Trustees about 1842, and the property was ordered sold by the Cayuga County Court of Common Pleas. This was done at public auction in Cato June 18, 1842; and Joseph Woodford bought the property, being the highest bidder, and soon after made it his home. As late as 1950 some of his descendants were still living in the house.

According to some of his grandchildren, the second floor continued to be used as a private school for some years after the family took up residence there. The teacher's platform, which is built in at the front of the second floor between two clothes closets is still there and is framed by a lovely arch.

___

**The Rural Schoolhouse**



This is the former District School house No. 7 of Town of Victory at 1267 Upton Road. Note no stone quoins but the walls are solid. Although within a few miles of Lake Ontario, it is built of rough field cobblestones. The window frames are original. For many years it was the home of the Haas family.

Old converted school house at 9871 Route 38, between Port Byron and Conquest, west side of road. Porch and dormers added later.

Cobblestone school house, south side of Route 5 east of Sennett.

The Sunday Citizen

Auburn, N.Y., March 2, 1975

**Former schoolhouse**
**Hope for cobblestone ruin?**

**By Irene C. Tallman**

A cobblestone ruin, on the road to Syracuse, just east of Sennett, may be restored and emerge as a new entity. Its past life, until 60 years ago, was a country schoolhouse.

John Haney, executive manager of The Ponderosa, on his way to and from work every day, kept eyeing the weed-grown pile of cobblestones with parts of jagged roofless walls still standing, framing vacant window openings. It struck him that what was left of the ruin could be the start of an attractive home. He bought two adjoining acres when he made the deal for the schoolhouse site, and has cut down some of the wilderness that had all but obliterated the crumbling masonry.

Cobblestone School was built at a cost of $305. The stone came from round about - farmers were glad to get them off their fields and probably helped tote the stone and put up the four walls, 22 feet square, in order to have a place for their children to go for book learning.

It was done and ready for use in the fall of 1835, and the first teacher was Edward Edmonds of Jericho Road which branches off the Grant Avenue road opposite the school. Edmonds earned $30 teaching there two months that first winter of the school's existence, and boarded himself. He lived on Jericho Road which the school faced. Later he went into the ministry and preached more than 50 years in a Boston Church.

It depended on how many children a family had in school how much taxes they paid. Taxes were figured on the basis of half a cent per resident, multiplied by the number of children the taxpayer had in school, and multiplied again by the days they attended. In the 1800s, children often went to school only in the wintertime, and stayed home to help with the farm work in spring and fall.

Records don't reveal how many children one William A. Tanner sent to school in 1863, or how many days they went, but there is still a tax roll that says his taxes that year were $1.05.

It was up to the district fathers in those days to kept the "scholars" warm, and every father was expected to furnish half a cord of wood per year for every child he sent to the district school. It had to be good, hardwood, sawed or chopped to fit the pot-bellied stove, and piled neatly in the woodhouse. It was up to the schoolmaster, or the schoolmarm, to keep the fires going, even to start them, so the kids could dry out their snowy boots and mittens when they got there mornings and get warm, but not burn their soles around the sometime red-hot chunk stove. The smell of scorched wool and leather was not uncommon.

Cobblestone School had many teachers. They changed often in those days; a term was just a few weeks, and teachers seldom stayed more than a few weeks in a school. Mrs. Elsie G. Smith, Sennett town historian, went there to school the spring of 1897 and her teacher was Alia M. Hudson.

Mrs. Smith says the school was in use until May 1912 when a lack of pupils caused it to close. Part of the district was annexed to the Jericho School District in Brutus, down Jericho Road a little piece from Cobblestone. The rest of it went to Sennett Village School No. 7.

There may be a few old Cobblestone scholars around somewhere, but there have been no reunions, perhaps ever, and questions probably will go forever unanswered about the country school days of Cobblestone.

**Cobblestone Church Once in Martville**

The original Methodist Church in the hamlet of Martville was built in 1841, but was demolished in 1875 because the massive high walls were cracking and the southwest corner became too dangerous. So the church was no longer used. This was much larger than the later one and was located further to the south. Lake stones were used in its construction.

The corners were constructed of square brown stone quoins. The large windows were of Gothic design. The top panes were leaded to resemble blinds. There was an iron band around the outside of the building on either side of the entry leading to the balcony above. Stairs led to the pulpit in the opposite end of the church.

A bench stretched across the back and the pulpit was lighted on the sides by large kerosene lamps on pedestals. Pews were rented, the proceeds going for the support of the church.

After it became unsafe, services were held on the local schoolhouse until the new church was erected in the 1880s. It was intended to rebuild the old church but this never occurred. The timbers for the new church foundation were taken from the old church. At one time children used them for see-saws. - Cato Citizen, May 12, 1949.

Havens House, 425 State Route 34, Cato, west side, once had a cupola. A rare Greek Revival "cottage."

Northern-most cobblestone house in Cayuga county, the Jacobs-Bennett House, is located at 14545 Lake Street, in the village of Fair Haven. It is built of lake-washed red sandstones and has five- course brick quoins.

Cobblestone utility shed, Fair Haven State Park. Probably built in the 1930s.

The Hager-Fralick House at 11676 Old State Road, Victory. Made of lake-washed stones, it is a fine example of Neo-Classical design.

Courtesy Cayuga County Historian

South of Cato is the Samuel Rockwell House at 10817 Route 34, built in 1846.
Rockwell was a wealthy farmer. A nicely proportioned Greek Revival house with second-story add-ons.

---

Smothered by under brush are the ruins of this this old farm storage shed or granary on an early farm at 2887 Route 31, Clinton Road, Weedsport, north side. It measures 15 by 22 feet. This building is a short distance of this lovely old farm-house (below).

9228 Bonta Bridge Road, Town of Cato. Built of field stones Owned in 1855 by Samuel Sturges.

9228 Bonta Bridge Road, east side, Cato

'Hybrid,' part brick and part cobblestone, Weller Farm, 2965 East Brutus St., Weedsport (Route 31B). A good example of Palladian style.

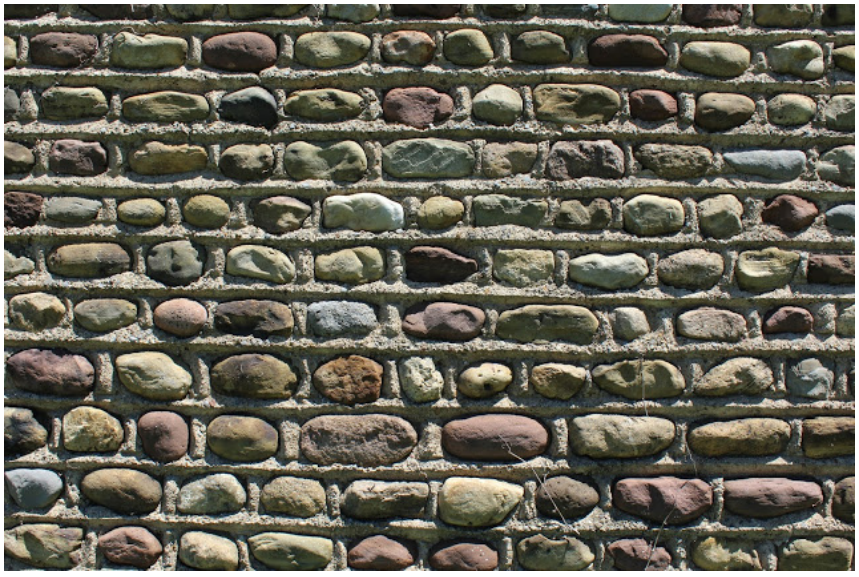
Front view of 2965 East Brutus St., north side, Weedsport.

---

**Cobblestone Houses in Village of Cato**

Moore-Conger House, 2587 E.  Main St., Cato, build circa 1853 with field stones.

Savery House, 2512 West Main St., Route 370 is of federal-style architecture. It was owned by Ludah Everts in 1855. Later owner was John Savery who served as a dentist during the Cvil War with the rank of major. He also served as Cayuga County Sheriff, served as a legislator, and Deputy Collector the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.



Portion of the west wall of Savery House.

2466 W. Main St., Cato

Rear of house facing south.

Southwest corner of 2466 Main St., Cato

———

Citizen-Advertiser
Auburn, N.Y., May 29, 1963

**Cobblestone House Tour Scheduled**
**For Southern Part of County Saturday**

Four cobblestone houses between Wyckoff and Aurora will be visited Saturday, the third annual cobblestone tour, sponsored by the Cayuga Museum of History and Art and the Cobblestone Society of Childs.

The tour will begin at 1 p.m. and the four houses visited are the Wyckoff-Burlew house overlooking Owasco Lake, the Fordyce-King house just west of Scipio Center, the Reynolds-McHale house on Center Road in Merrifield, and the Allen-VanBuskirk house of Aurora, overlooking Cayuga Lake.

Several other unusual structures including an octagon house and a Victorian Gothic Church will be inspected from the outside.

**Refreshments Planned**

Prof.. Walter K. Long, director of the museum, has invited all visitors to return to the museum after the tour for refreshments at about 5 p.m.

Cobblestone construction was used almost exclusively in the Lake Ontario region of New York State. Because of the high cost and the lost secrets of the trade, no houses of this type have been built since the Civil War. The individuality of the craftsmen can be read in the laying of the cobblestone. It often took over two years to collect the cobblestones from the fields, from the shore of Lake Ontario or from a gravel pit. The stones had to be sorted as to size by running them through an iron ring or a hole in a board.

Some masons wanted them sorted as to color. Because of the weight of stones and wet mortar, a mason could only lay one two or three courses at a time. Then it had to harden before the next installment could be added.

**Overlooks Lake**

The first home open for the tour is the Wyckoff-Burlew house overlooking Owasco Lake. The living room has a mantel over the fireplace and nice woodwork with narrow double doors into a small bedroom. The dining room also has a fireplace. The house has been in the Burlew family for over a hundred years. It is now owned by Mrs. Henry L. Burlew.

Just west of Scipio Center four corners Dr. Benjamin Fordyce built his cobblestone house in 1843. He spent two years collecting the stones for this 1 1/2 story house. Wheat was hauled to Lake Ontario and stones brought on the return trip A hundred years later Mr. and Mrs. Morgan J. King purchased the house and have been gradually restoring it. The parlor is Greek Revival in treatment with woodwork in keeping with the size and type of house. The dining room is only a little less elaborate.

About three miles west of Sherwood is a fine two-story house built by Sylvanus Hussey and his son during the middle 1830s. On the death of his father, John came into the possession in 1838. The John Rafferty family has owned it since 1905. The stones here lack the finished "V" in the vertical joints found in some sections. The house is not open to the tour, but may be studies from the outside.

**Van Buskirk house**

The Allen-Van Buskirk house, just north of Aurora and overlooking Cayuga Lake, was built sometime after 1845. It is an example of Victorian, or late cobblestone, with high gables. It was purchased by Dr. Michael Brown Van Buskirk, local physician and member of the Assembly, in the 1870s, and has been in the family since. It will be open for inspection. It is occupied by Mrs. J. H. Van Buskirk and Mrs. Gregory Van Buskirk.

North on Route 90 north of Cayuga is the combination brick-cobblestone Morris-Traver house. It is said to have been built entirely of cobblestones but the mortar deteriorated and the front was replace by brick. The house is not open.

South of Sherwood is a two-story eight sided, or Octagon house built in 1856 by C. Young, a spiritualist. It is a frame house with exterior walls built up solid with one inch thick boards laid flat. The exposed foundation wall from the grade to the wood still is faced with cobblestones. In the rear of this property is an unusual six-sided out-house. The house may be studied from the outside.

Three miles further south is an example of Greek Revival architecture. A four-column portico with a pediment projects from the front wall. The exposed basement wall is faced with cobblestones.

In Scipio Center there is an example of a Victorian Gothic country church of frame construction with wooden buttresses.

**The Wycoff Farm**

4619 Wyckoff Road, Auburn. Classic Greek Revival.

---

**Pleasing to the Eye**

Greek Revival Ozem Merrifield House,  2348 Center Road, near Scipio Center.
built in 1842.

Same house in 1935 when occupied by Virtue Loveland. Photo by Jane Searing.

———

House at 906 Sherwood Road built in 1835 by Sylvanus Husey, an early settler. Note the original windows on the top floor. It is mentioned in the following account written by David Thomas.

New Genesee Farmer
Volume 2 No. 5, 1841

The first cobblestone buildings that I remember to have seen were at Pittsford in Monroe County, nearly twenty years ago, and from the rude appearance of the work at that time, I have supposed the art was then in its infancy, but perhaps some gentlemen of that neighborhood will furnish a sketch of its history.

About six years ago, the first building of that description was erected in this quarter, one mile east of Aurora, and in my opinion the walls are more beautiful than brick. The beauty of such structures however, will mainly depend on the size and color of the stone, though the color of the sand will have an influence.

If the sand and stone are both dark colored, the building will have a lurid aspect; for the proportion of lime in the mortar (one-eighth or one-ninth) is too small to whiten it sufficiently, but if the sand is a light gray, the contrast of the colors with dark stone, will be pleasing.

Cobblestones of any size not exceeding six inches in diameter may be used, but for the regular courses on the outside those of two inches in diameter should be preferred. Small stones give the building a much neater aspect. Two inch stones are very neat, though three inch stones will answer. The inside rows of stones may be twice as large as those on the outside.

The mortar is composed of one bushel of fresh stone lime to eight or nine bushels of clean sharp sand. As the strength of the building depends on the goodness of the mortar, it is very important that sand of the first quality should be obtained. Yellow sand or any sand that contains clay should be rejected. Gray sand is sometimes found so pure as not to discolor the water into which it is thrown, and such should be procured if possible.

Mortar that has been made some weeks is generally preferred. Some masons are particular to reduce the lime to a thin paste, and then while it is hot to apply the sand. The thickness of the wall is sixteen inches, though twelve inches will answer very well for the gable ends above the garret floor.

When the foundation, or cellar wall is leveled and prepared, a layer of two (or two and a half) inch of mortar is spread over it, and the stones are pressed into the mortar in two rows which mark the outside and inside of the wall, leaving about an inch between each adjoining stone in the same row. If the wall is to be grouted, the two rows are formed into two ridges by filling the vacancy between the stones with mortar, and the space between these two ridges (about a foot in width) is filled with such stones as are not wanted for the regular courses. The grout is then applied. If the wall is not to be grouted however, the mortar should be carefully pressed round every stone, making the wall solid without flaw or interstice. When one course is leveled, begin another.

Between every two adjoining courses on the outside some have the mortar to project as far out as the stone, in a regular line round the building. It is wrought to an edge with the trowel, and adds to the neatness as well as to the strength of the wall; for during the process the mortar is pressed round each stone; and the smoother it

is made, the stronger it will be, and the better will it resist disintegration.

It has generally been the practice to have the corners formed of cut stone; but in a two story building erected last season within a few miles of us, this expense was avoided by rounding the corners and using cobblestones. The stone is not the only saving by this plan, however, much of the masons time is consumed in laying such corner stone.

On the first mentioned building, the workman were employed by day. Four walls, amounting to 146 feet in length, were commonly raised eighteen inches every day by three masons. This is a little short of 99 cubic feet of wall or six perches to each workman. Sometimes in damp weather they had to stop a while for mortar to set.

The building erected last season was constructed for by the perch at 37-1/2 cents, and half of this sum additional, was allowed for the tender. The walls, however, were grouted - that is, all the interstices between the stones were filled with liquid mortar; and this substance must have more time to set. For this reason no more than three courses a day can be laid in dry weather; and not any when it is showery.

It requires from ten to twelve bushels of sand to a perch besides the lime when made into mortar; and cobblestones lie in a heap when thrown from the wagon about as compactly as they do in a wall.

If cobblestone buildings are as cheap as wood, as one of those proprietors believe, they will be much cheaper in the long run; and this will be evident when we consider the frequent paintings which are necessary to keep a frame house in decent repair.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received two communications from persons who have had cobblestone houses erected. One says, "The thickness of the wall is measured from the outside of the stones. Pieces of timber, 4 x 6 inches and two feet long, are used for setting the lines. These lines are laid in the courses just finished, and the line is drawn through saw-cuts just 16 inches apart."

The other says, "the cost of cobble is about 1/6 th less than brick; and probably 1/4 or 1/3 less than wood, - on the supposition that the stone may be laid within a mile, and sand within two and one-half miles." It must be evident, however, that the expense of cobble, brick, wood and stone, must differ considerably in different places, according to the prices of those materials and the distance they have to be carried. - "Alb. Cultivator D. T. Greatfield Cayuga County."

———

**Looking Out on Cayuga Lake**

Another "hybrid"at 3100 Route 90, east side, north of Cayuga.

———

**American Gothic**
**Van Buskirk House**
**(3100 Route 90, east of highway)**

The Allen-Van Buskirk House on Route 90 just north of Aurora is an interesting example of the late "Gothic Cottage" cobblestone period, built ca. 1850 by a man named Allen. Built of red, water-rounded cobbles. The owner, Dr. M.D. Van Buskirk, at right, served in the Civil War. He resided here many years.

**Views From the Top (Same Place)**
**By Bill Hecht**

Avery House, 1660 Route 34B, Ledyard

Nicely restored Howland Stone Store in Sherwood, Route 34b, east side, is now a museum. In 1837 Slocum Howland built this store in Sherwood, a crossroads hamlet between Cayuga and Owasco Lakes. Cayuga Lake gave it easy access to the Erie Canal. Our collection details the sale of local products such as wool and pork, and importation of manufactured products. The store was built from small stones picked up in local fields.

The Howland family was prominent in important reform movements throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century, particularly in the abolition of slavery, education, and women's suffrage. A prized Museum possession is an Underground Railroad pass brought by two slaves who escaped from Maryland and came to Slocum Howland (1794-1881) seeking freedom in 1840.

Miss Emily (1827-1929) first taught in schools for free blacks in Washington, D.C. in 1857. In addition to building a school in Sherwood, she founded and financially supported fifty schools for the emancipated blacks, teaching in several of them.

Both Emily and her niece, Isabel (1859-1942), were active in the local, state and national women's suffrage movements; we have posters and other memorabilia representing their efforts. A "Cabinet of Curiosities," collected by the Howlands on their travels, includes everything from Arabian jewelry to coral from Capri.

In 2008, the organization acquired *Opendore*, which was Isabel's home. It is being renovated as an expanded part of the museum. They have interesting programs throughout the year. For further information go to their website at:

http://www.howlandstonestore.org/

Rear entrance to Old Stone Store

———

Ruins of cobblestone foundation in rear of Howland Stone Store in Sherwood. Photo by the late Ward O'Hara in 1991.

2726 Center Road, Scipio Center, south side.

Another brick-cobblestone house at 4046 Wyckoff Road, east side.

Smoke-house at 4046 Wyckoff Road, east side.

745 Putnam Lane, Venice Center, south side.

Old meat market, south side of Route 90 in village of Genoa as it appeared in 1987. The cobblestone wall has since been stuccoed over and is no longer visible. Walls are 18 inches thick. At the time photo was taken by the late Ward O'Hara the cobblestone wall was in disrepair. It was last used as a butcher shop by Kenneth Brill.

—

2599 Route 34, west side, Poplar Ridge, octagon house with cobblestone foundation.

The Cobblestone Inn, Route 38, south of Locke, was located near the Tompkins County line. Built in the 1920s in the Arts and Crafts tradition, it began life as a hotdog stand in the 1920s and later became a roadside bar. In his book "Cayuga Cobblestones," Ward O'Hara wrote: "This so-called Cobblestone Inn never was an institution of culinary delights." Photo taken in 1991. It was demolished and a new structure was built."